

# Mapping Broadband in Maryland: A Recap

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# Why Broadband Mapping?

- High-speed Internet is a geographically-dependent resource
- Location determines the type, speed, quality, and price
- Broadband planning is likely to be incomplete without a map of the existing resources and an understanding of the competitive landscape.
- By definition, a collective attempt to determine the location of high-speed Internet resources will bump into the desire of private companies to obscure
  - Location awareness is a competitive advantage
- There is also the economic development argument...

# Maryland's State Broadband Initiative

- SBI was created by the National Telecommunication and Information Administration in 2009
- To map all consumer broadband availability in previously-unavailable detail across the nation
  - Wireline & wireless
  - Direct from broadband service providers to states
  - Extensive state-based verification and testing
- Maryland Broadband Mapping Initiative, 2009-2014
  - Maryland Broadband Cooperative, Inc. of Salisbury, Maryland was the state's designee
  - Partnered with Salisbury Univ & Towson Univ
- 45 facilities-based BSPs participating
- Noted by the NTIA as a national example of Best Practices

# Key Constraints/Conditions

- Participation was (largely) voluntary
- Definition of broadband was woefully out-of-date
  - Then, 768 Kbps downstream was used for mapping
  - Now, 10 Mbps downstream is the minimum recommended
- Definition of “served by broadband” was always problematic
  - Census blocks were the minimum mapping unit (14 blocks per mi<sup>2</sup>)
  - Provision within 10 business days
- Self-reported by BSPs by a variety of methods
- 14 different error-checking procedures, all of varying effectiveness

# Maryland's Broadband Availability (2014)

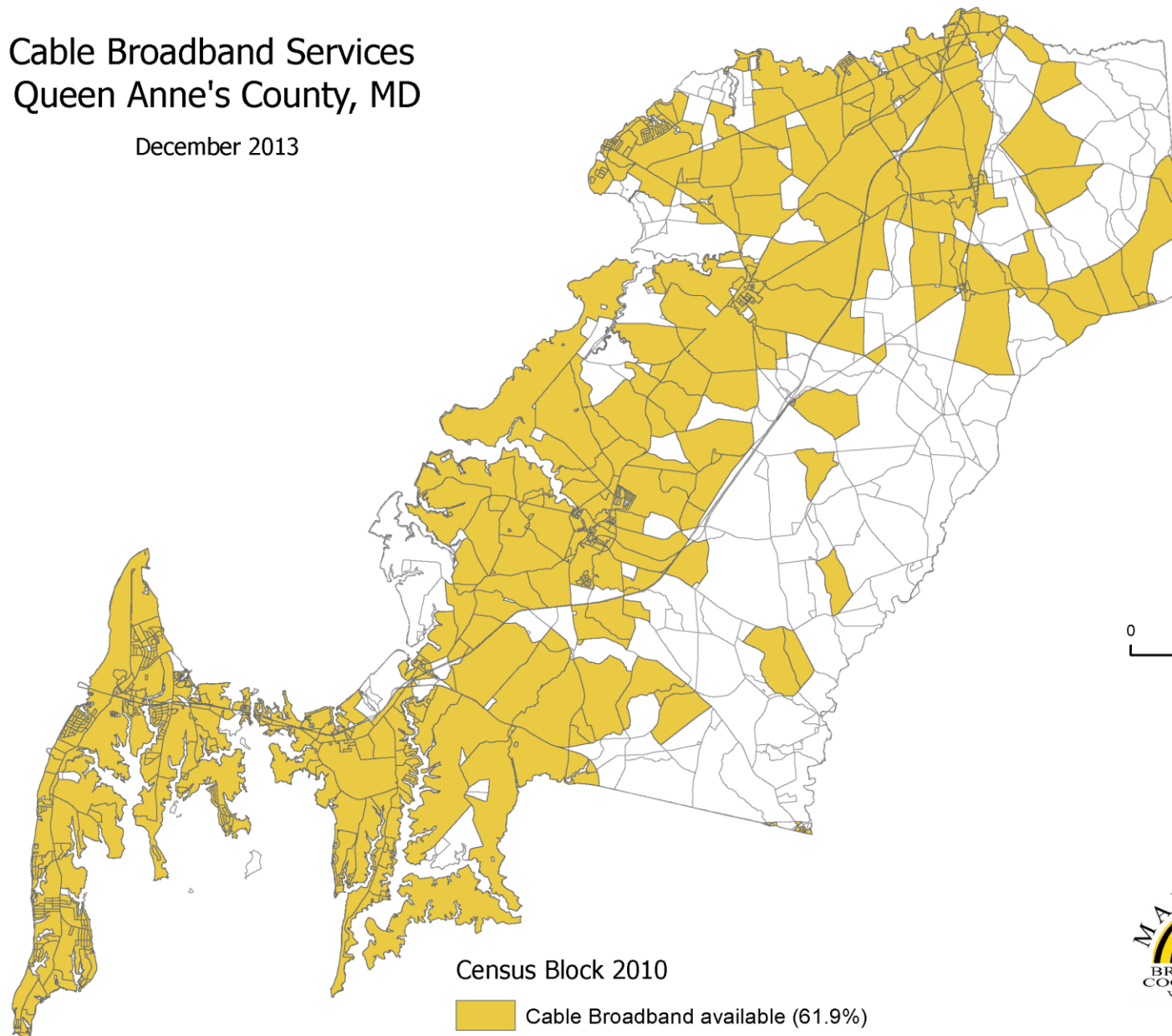
- By land area
  - 15.9% of the state served by FOTH
  - 47.0% of the state served by cable modem
  - 42.1% of the state served by DSL
  - 12.5% of the state served by fixed wireless
  - 89.1% of the state served by mobile wireless
- By population
  - 50.6% of the state served by FOTH
  - 91.8% of the state served by cable modem (482,570 are not)
  - 96.5% of the state served by DSL
  - 98.8% of the state served by mobile wireless

# Links to Archived Data

- PDF Maps of different technology by county
  - <http://www.esrgc.org/broadbandMaps/>
  - Cable, DSL, OCW, FOTH, Fixed Wireless, Mobile Wireless, Wireline (all), Number of Providers
- Interactive Broadband Map that formed the foundation of our consumer outreach as well as our error-checking
  - <http://geodata.md.gov/broadbandmap/>
  - Try choosing a layer to display, *typing in an address*, examining speed test results
- Raw GIS data is available
  - <http://geodata.md.gov/imap/rest/services/UtilityTelecom>

# Cable Broadband Services Queen Anne's County, MD

December 2013

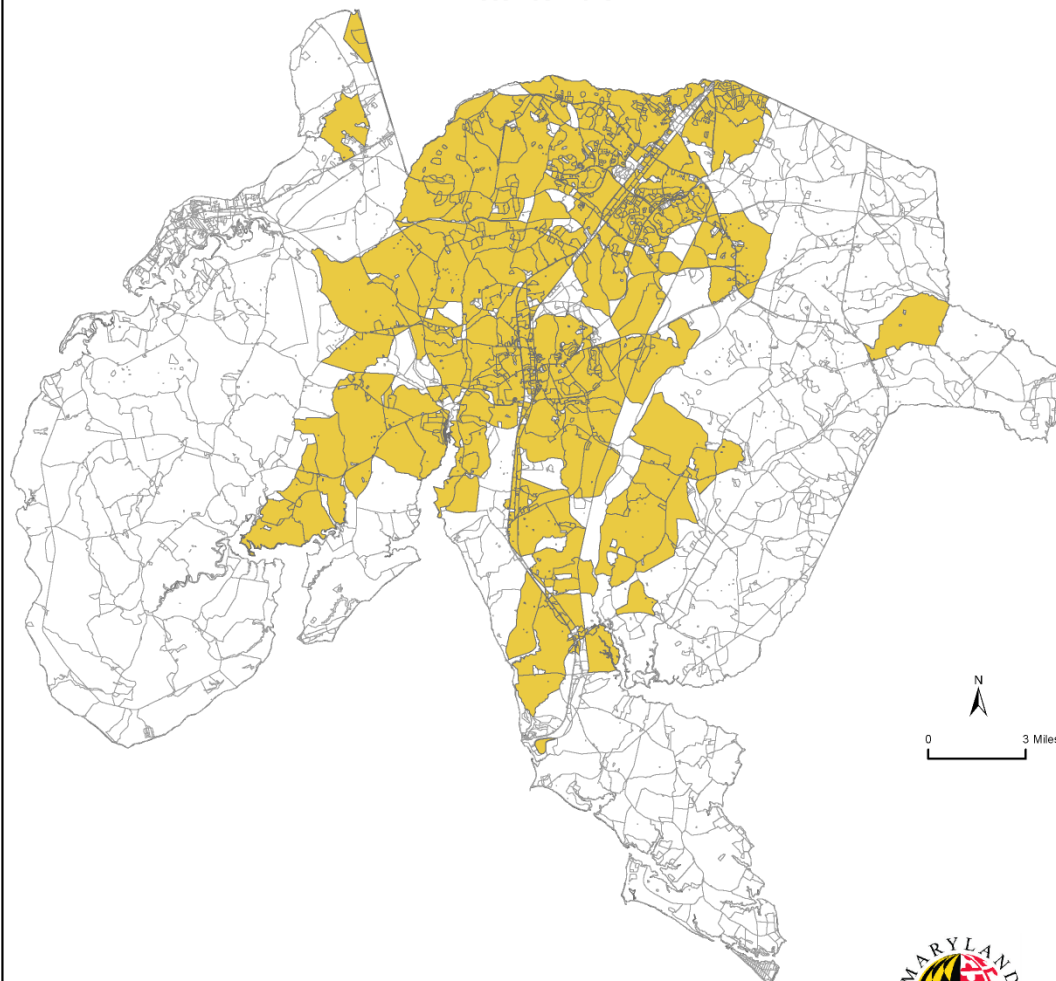


\* 804 out of 1299 census blocks (water removed) are served by Cable



# Fiber to the End User Broadband Services Charles County, MD

December 2013



Census Block 2010

- Fiber Broadband available (21.1%)
- Optical Carrier/Fiber Broadband service unavailable (78.9%)

\* 1153 out of 5455 census blocks (water removed) are served by Fiber

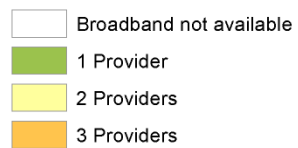




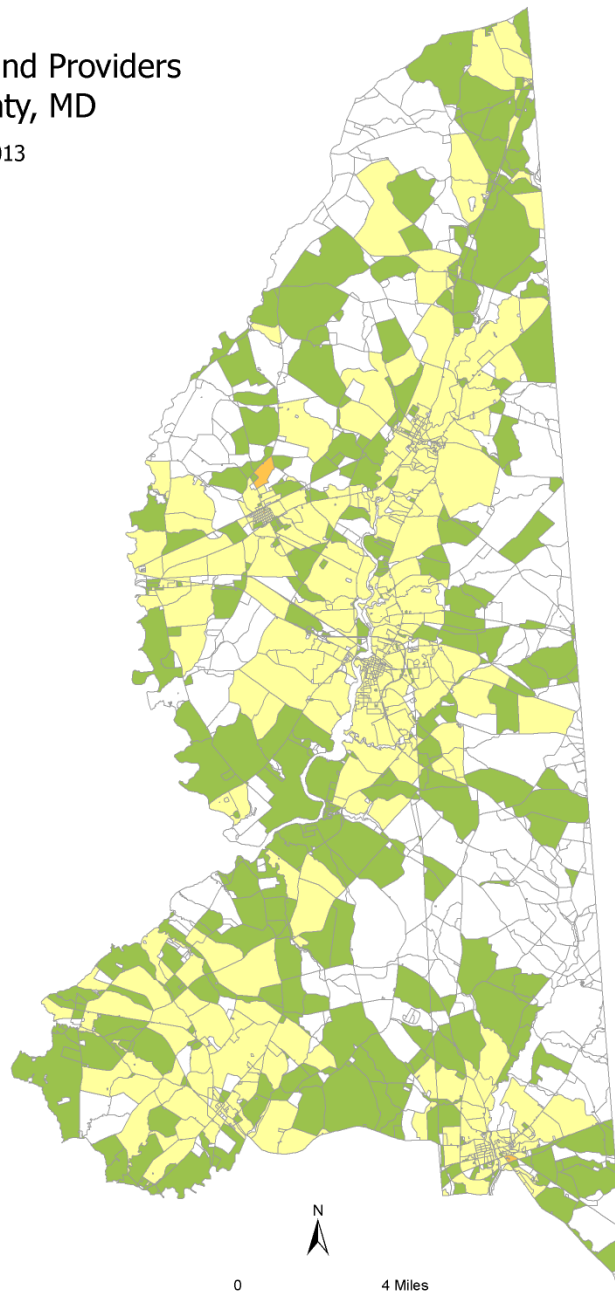
# Number of Broadband Providers Caroline County, MD

December 2013

## Census Block 2010



0 4 Miles





Selected Location

For location information, click or tap inside of Maryland or search for an address using the search bar.

Data Results

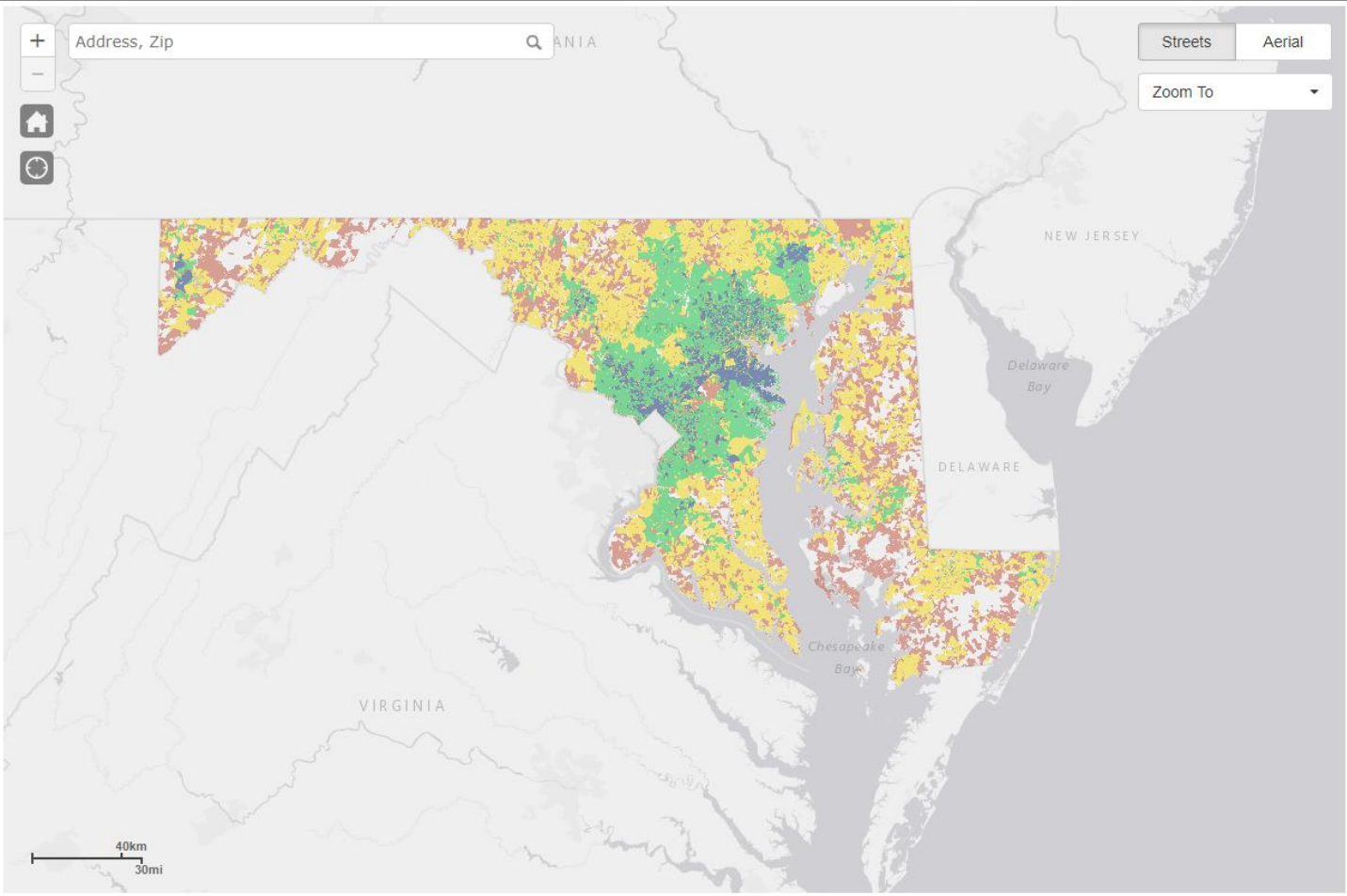
Choose a layer to display on the map:

Number of Wireline Providers

Legend

Broadband Availability

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4 - 13





Selected Location

For location information, click or tap inside of Maryland or search for an address using the search bar.

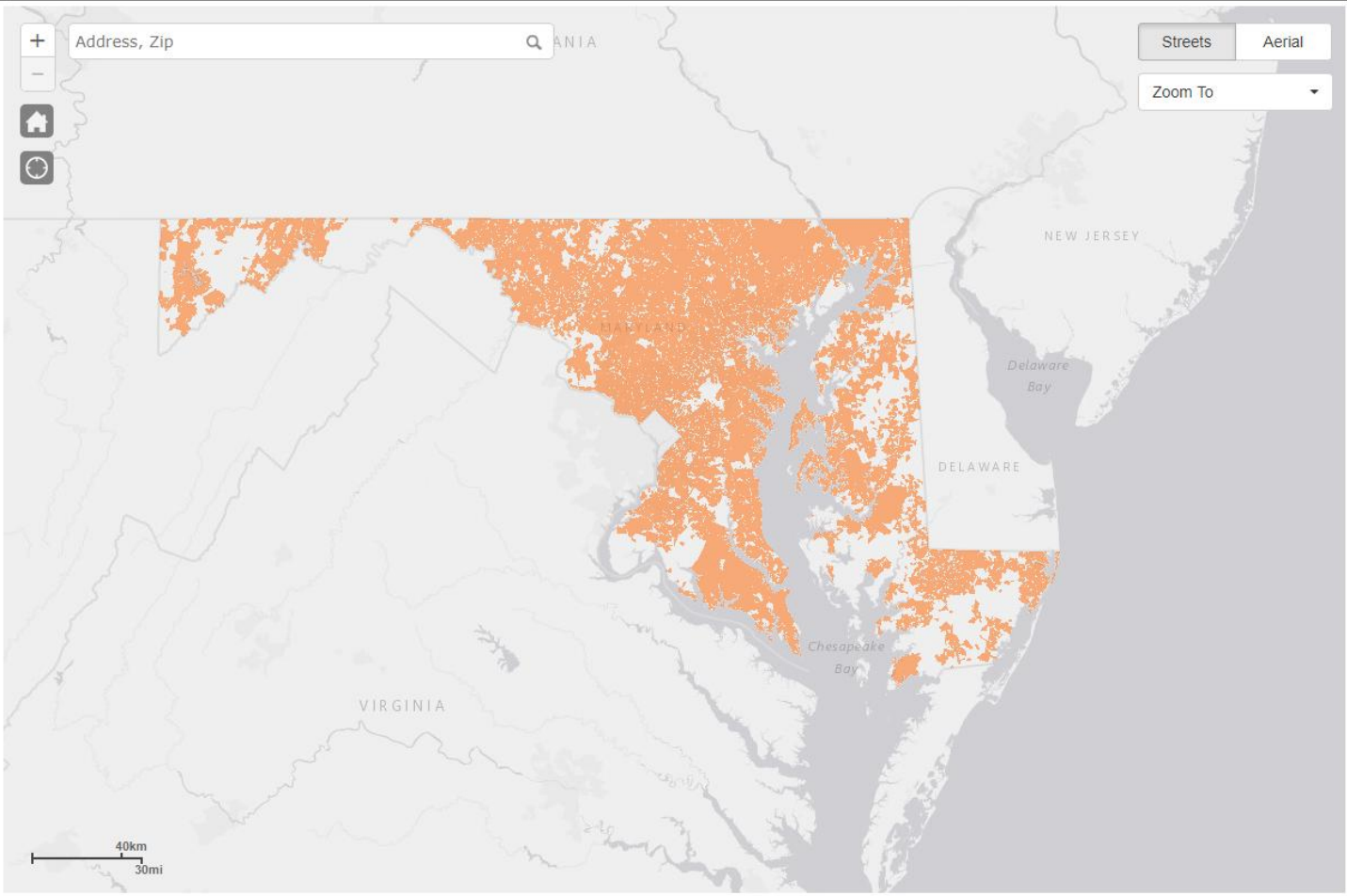
Data | Results

Choose a layer to display on the map:

Cable Modem

Legend

Cable Modem





Selected Location

For location information, click or tap inside of Maryland or search for an address using the search bar.

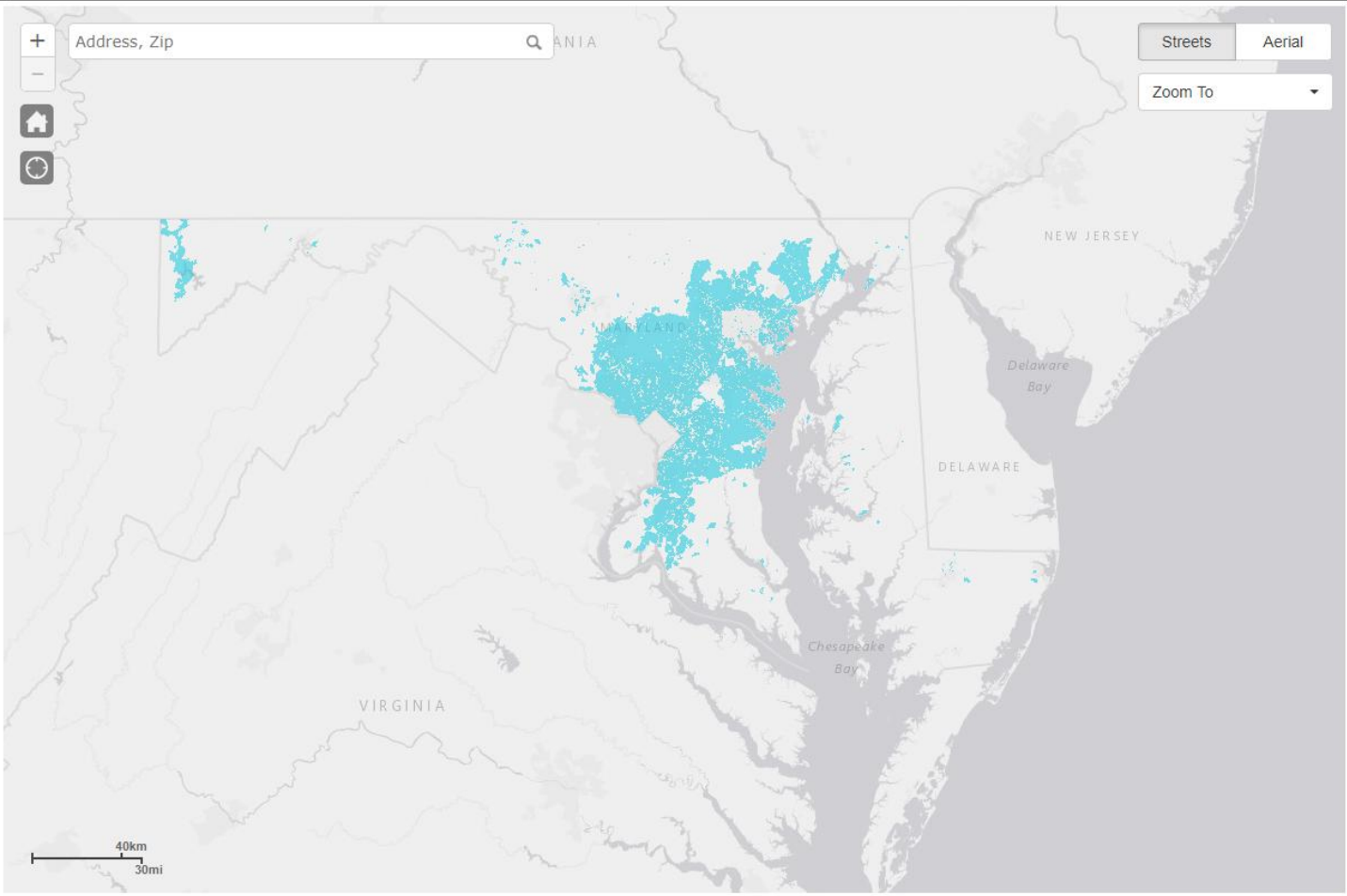

Data Results

Choose a layer to display on the map:

Fiber Optic

Legend

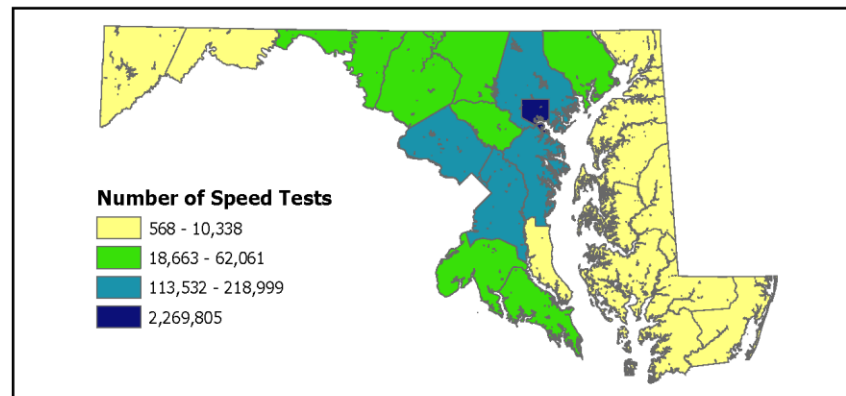
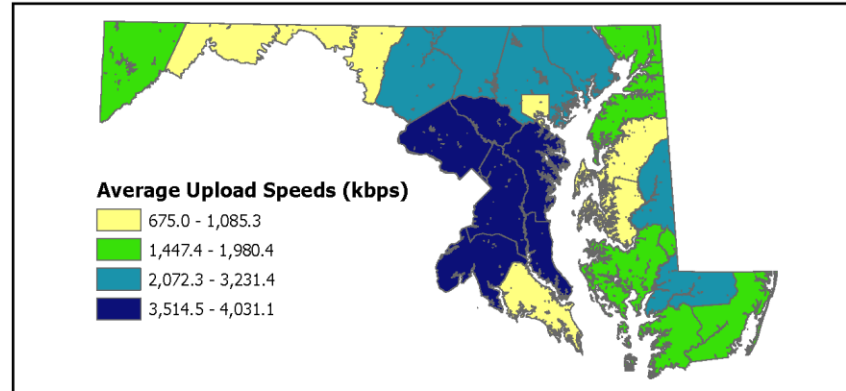
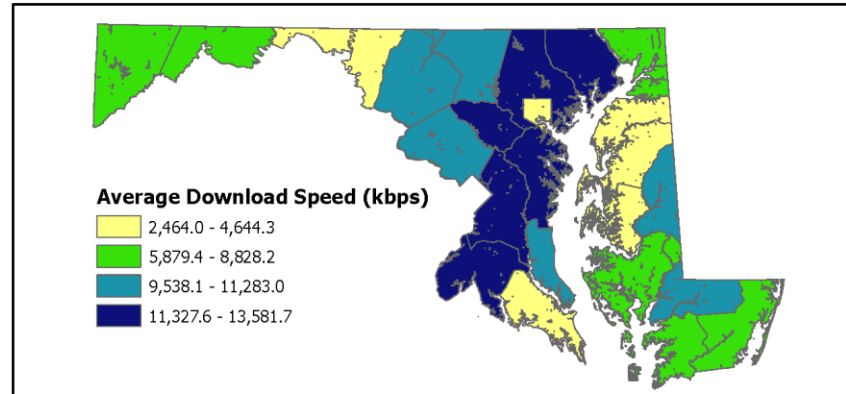
Fiber Optic



# Many other data collected as well

- Wireline speed tests
- Mobile wireless testing
- Comprehensive address point locations
  - 2.24 Million points
  - Forms basis for statewide geocoding engine
- Community Anchor Institutions
- Public Fiber Optic Assets

## Speed Test Statistics in Maryland, 2009





Selected Location

For location information, click or tap inside of Maryland or search for an address using the search bar.

Data

Results

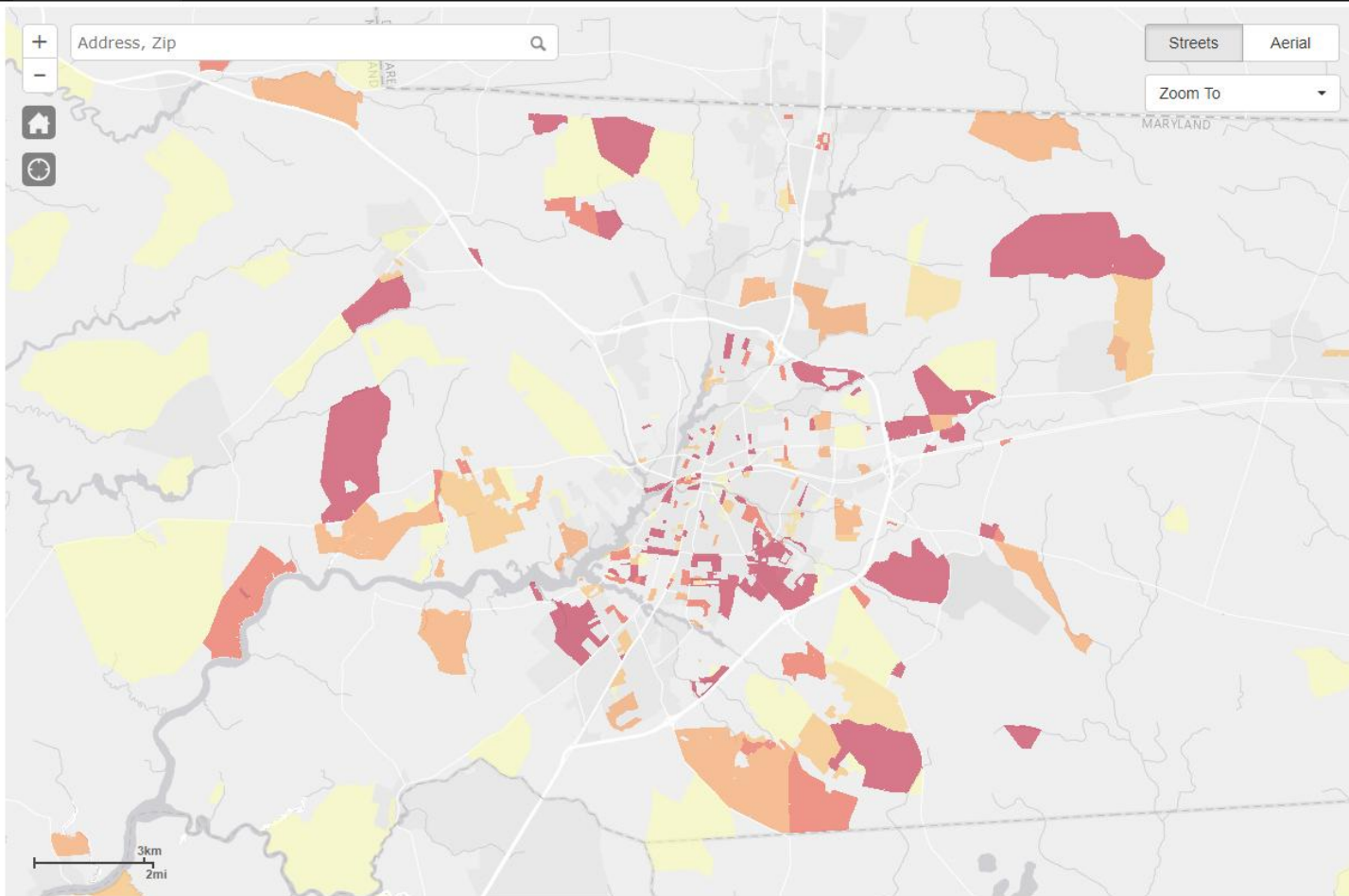
Choose a layer to display on the map:

Avg. Download Speed by Census Block

Legend

Census Block - Download

- <4 Mbps
- >4 - 6 Mbps
- >6 - 10 Mbps
- >10 - 15 Mbps
- >15 - 20 Mbps
- >20 Mbps

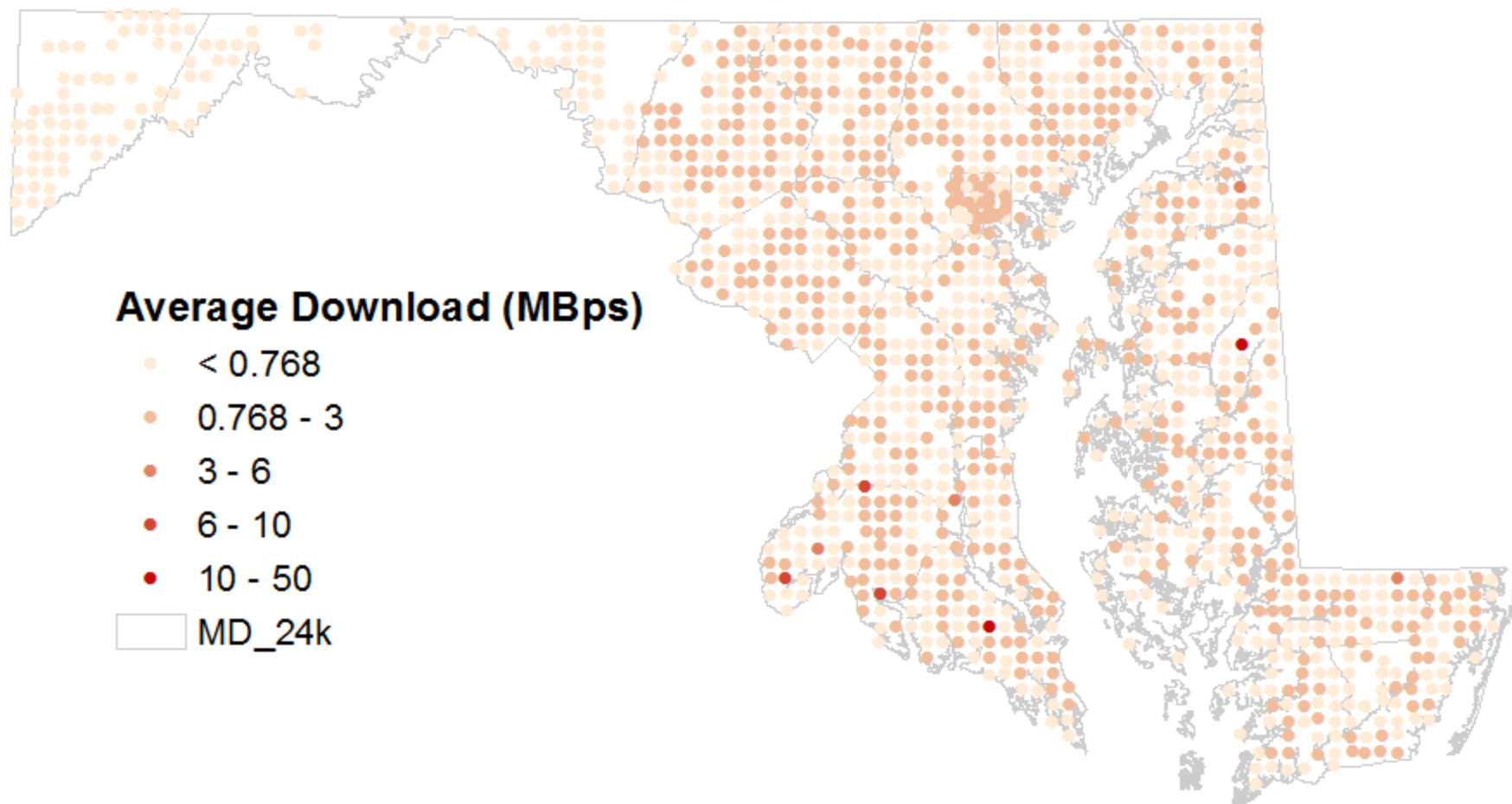


# Wireless Testing - 2013

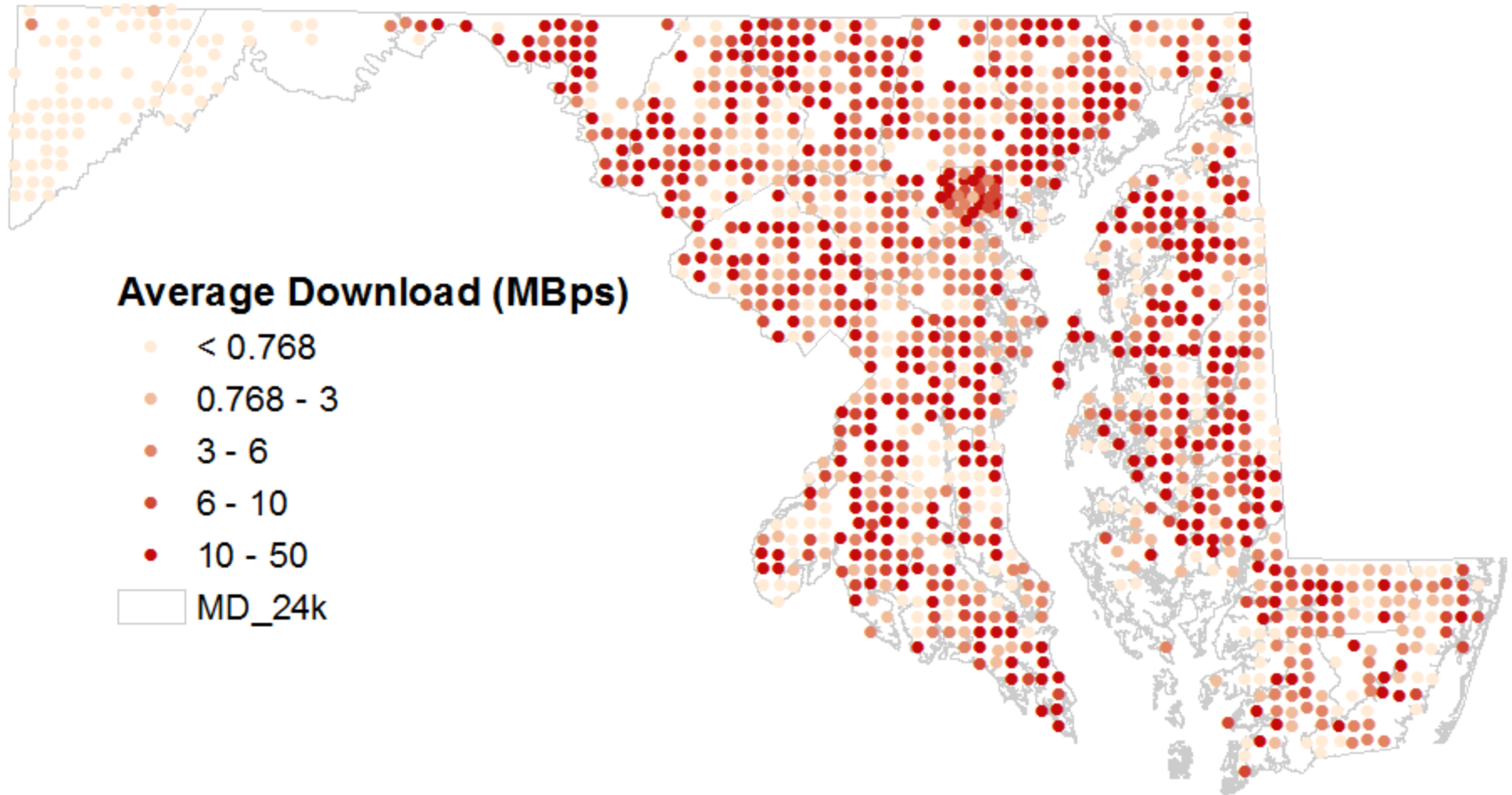
- Unfortunately, as everyone who uses a cell phone knows, provider maps of coverage areas are, at best, aspirational
- To determine the validity of the coverage areas, we conducted field checks via a systematic sample
  - Both presence of signal and speed was recorded
  - Some important key biases
    - Only visited once
    - 3 samples in a row
    - Average the values
    - Retail phones/data plans
    - Consumer-grade testing app
    - Had to be able to drive there

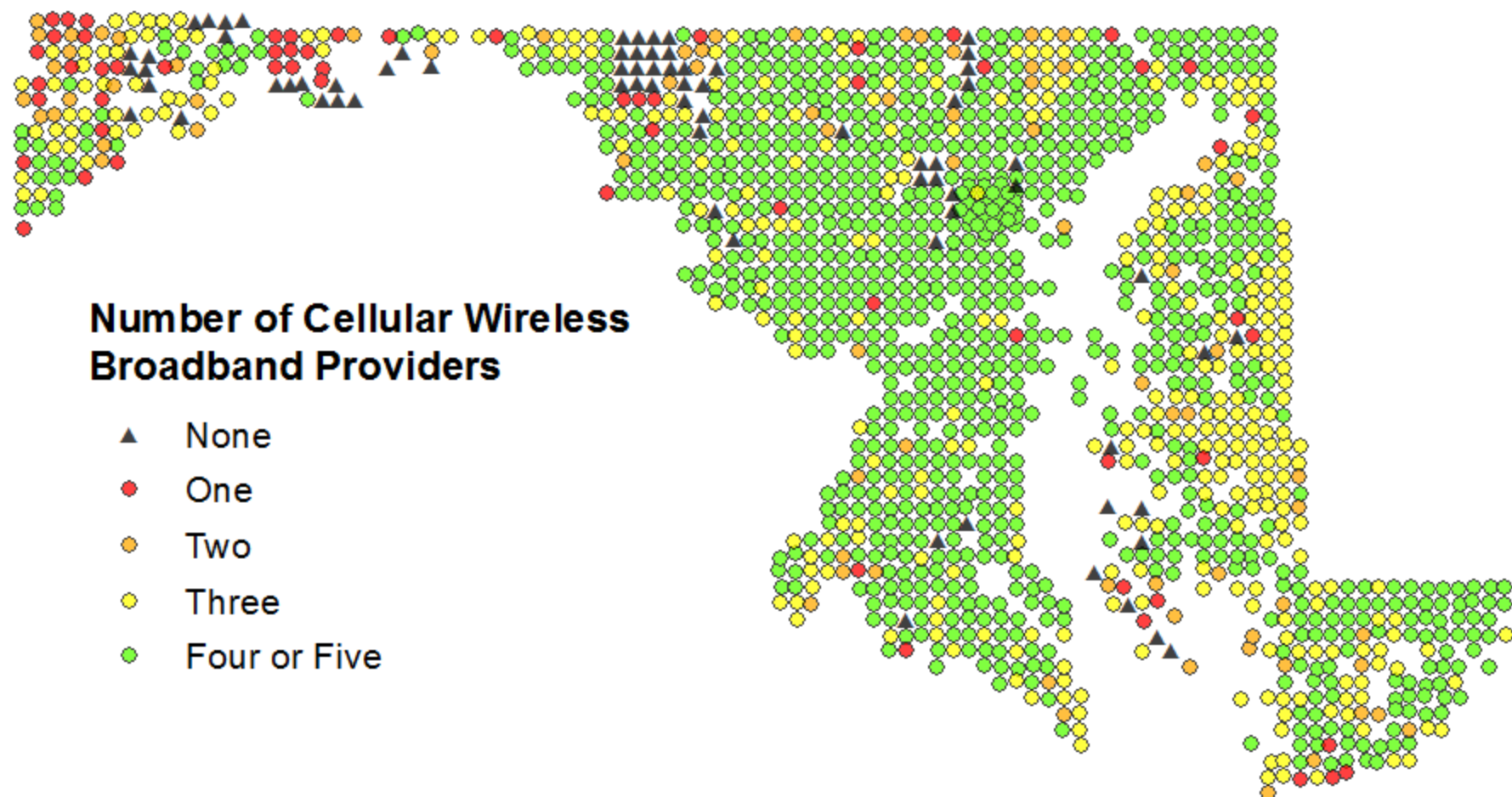


# Wireless Testing Results: Verizon Wireless - 3G



# Wireless Testing Results: Verizon Wireless - 4G LTE



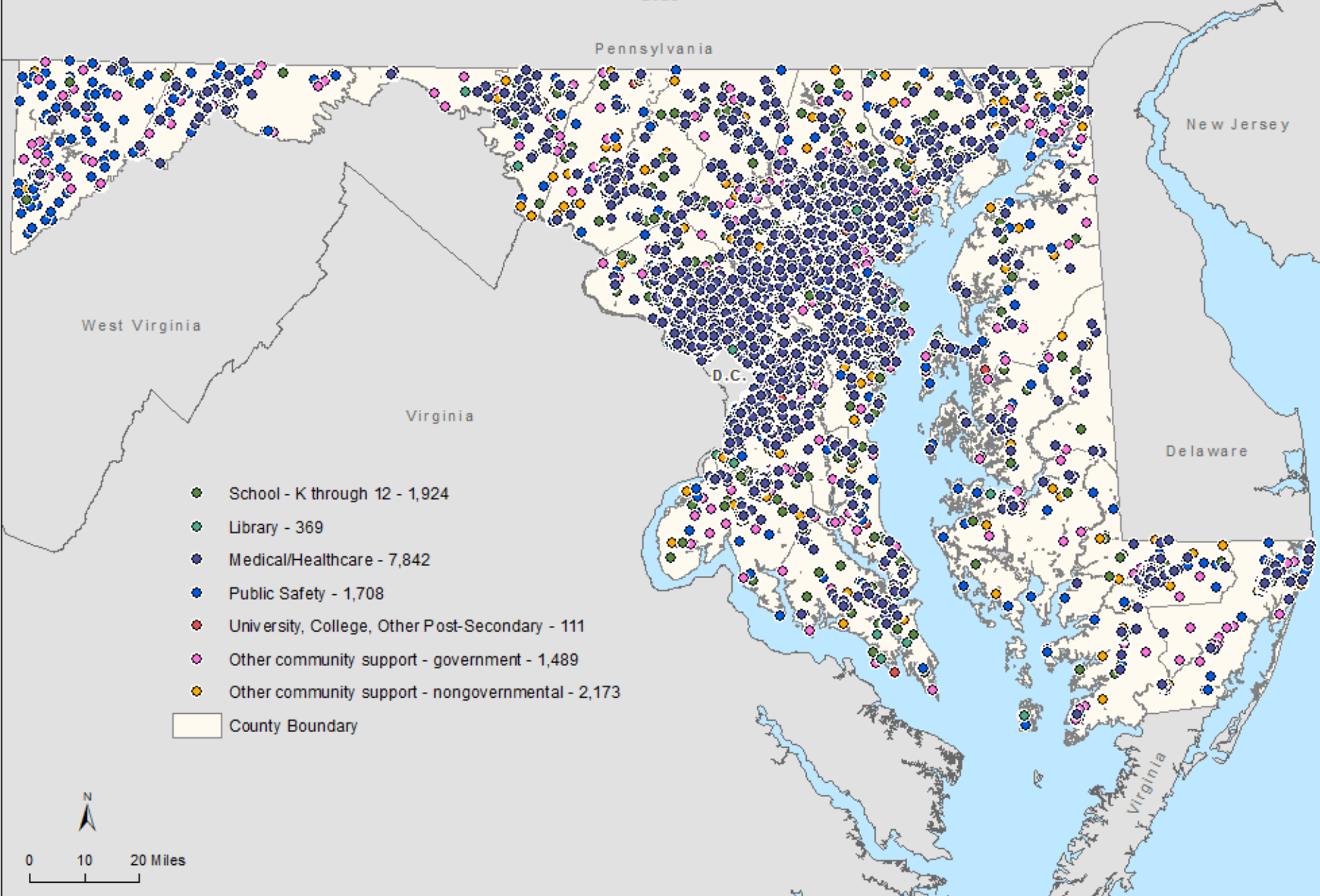


# Community Anchor Institutions

- As part of the NTIA's strategic broadband initiative
- Grantees collected connectivity information for seven categories of “community anchor institutions”
  - Schools (K-12), Colleges/Universities, Libraries, Public Safety, Medical/Healthcare, Govt and Non-Govt Community Support
- In MD, that yielded 15,638 CAI's
  - Broadband connectivity info for 23.8%

# Community Anchor Institutions

2013



# Community Anchor Institutions - Public Safety

2013

Pennsylvania

New Jersey

West Virginia

Virginia

D.C.

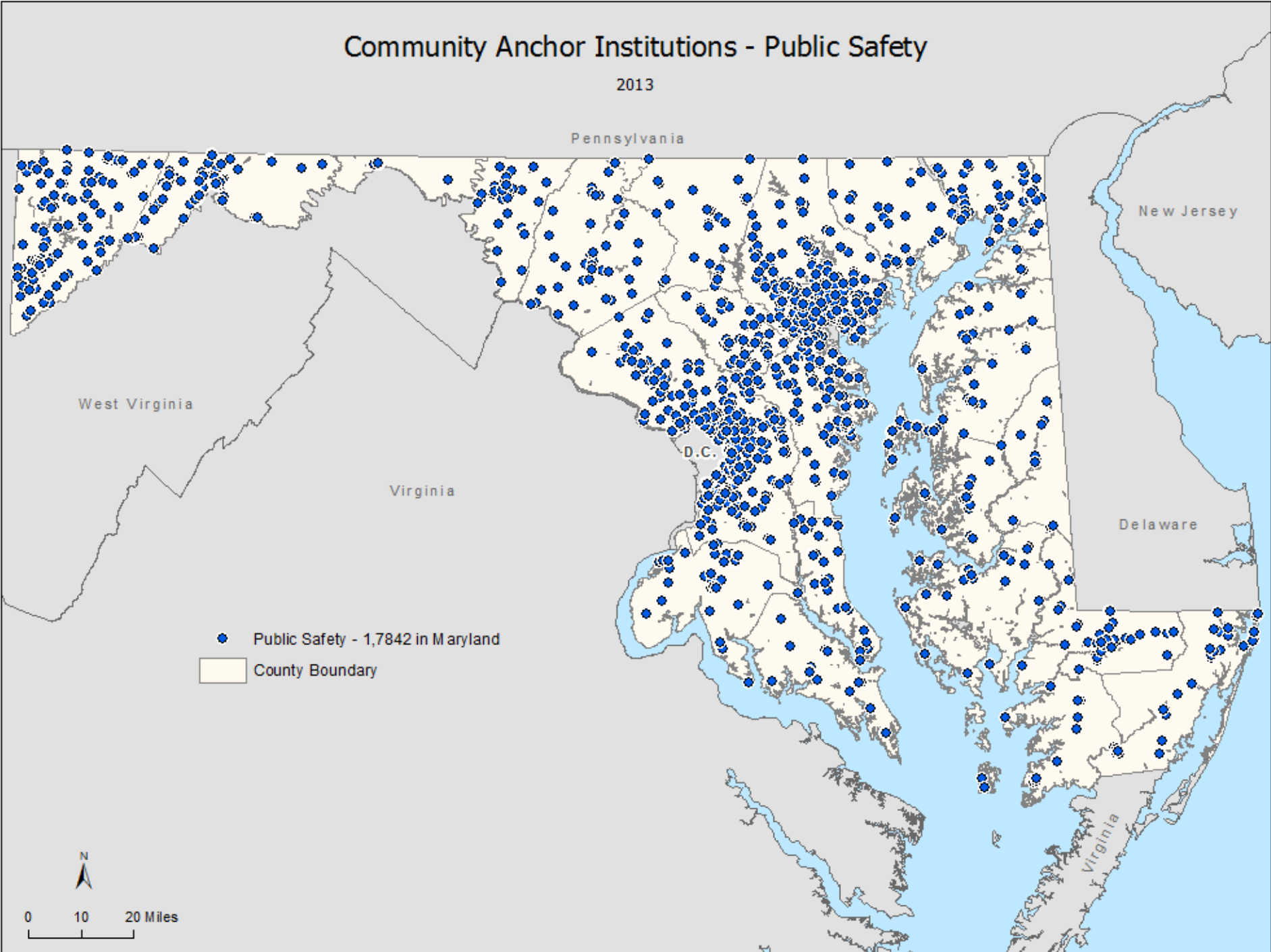
Delaware

• Public Safety - 1,7842 in Maryland

□ County Boundary



0 10 20 Miles





# Community Anchor Institutions - Medical/Healthcare Facility

2013

Pennsylvania

New Jersey

West Virginia

Virginia

D.C.

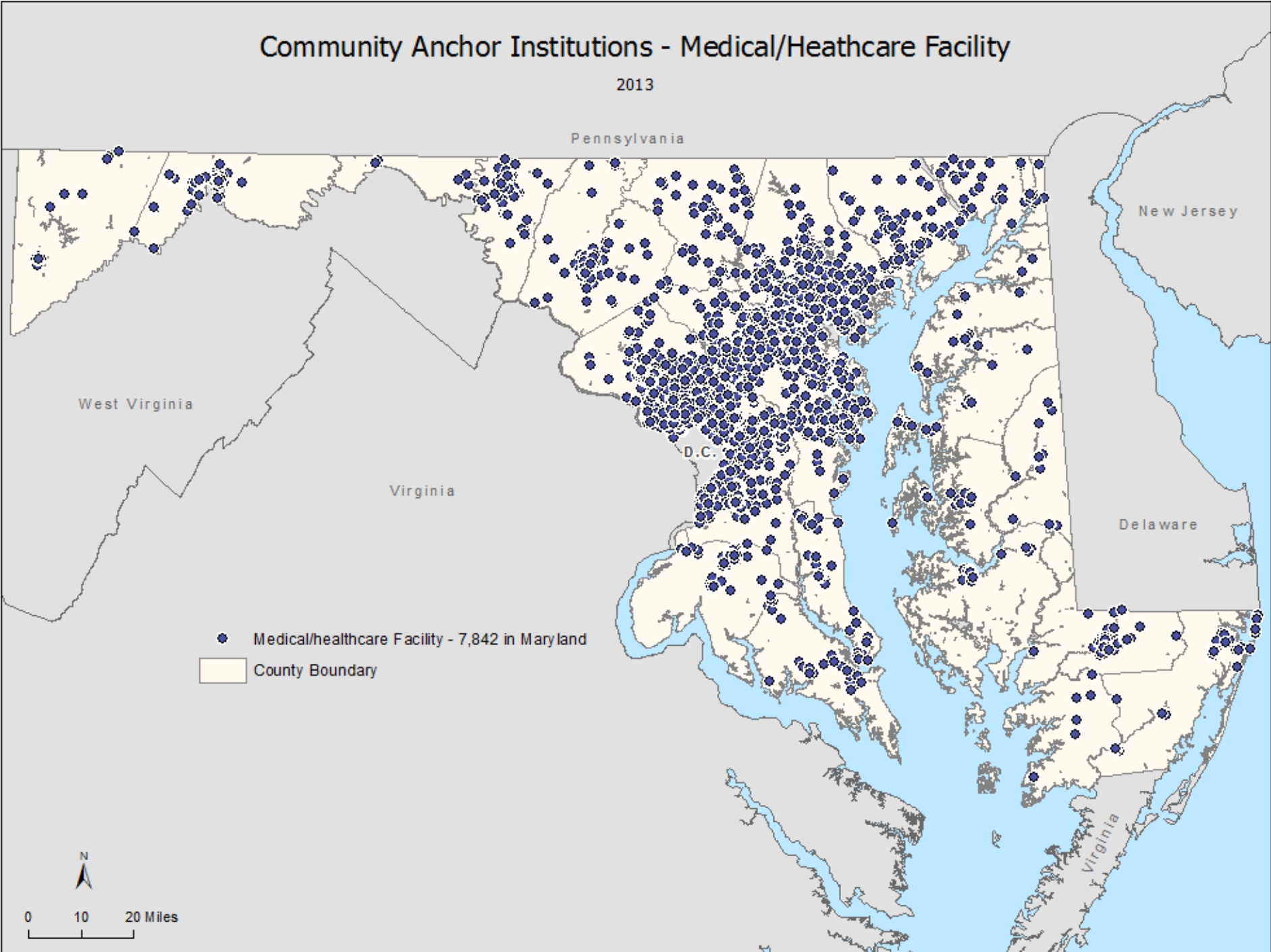
Delaware

• Medical/healthcare Facility - 7,842 in Maryland

□ County Boundary



0 10 20 Miles



# Public Fiber Optic Assets

- While not a formal part of the Maryland Broadband Mapping Initiative, we were asked to help map current public fiber optic assets
- Since then, the State of Maryland has completed an expansive fiber optic build-out program, as a result of their BTOP award
- While much has been done, much remains to do.



# Maryland Fiber Network

2014

Pennsylvania

New Jersey

West Virginia

Virginia

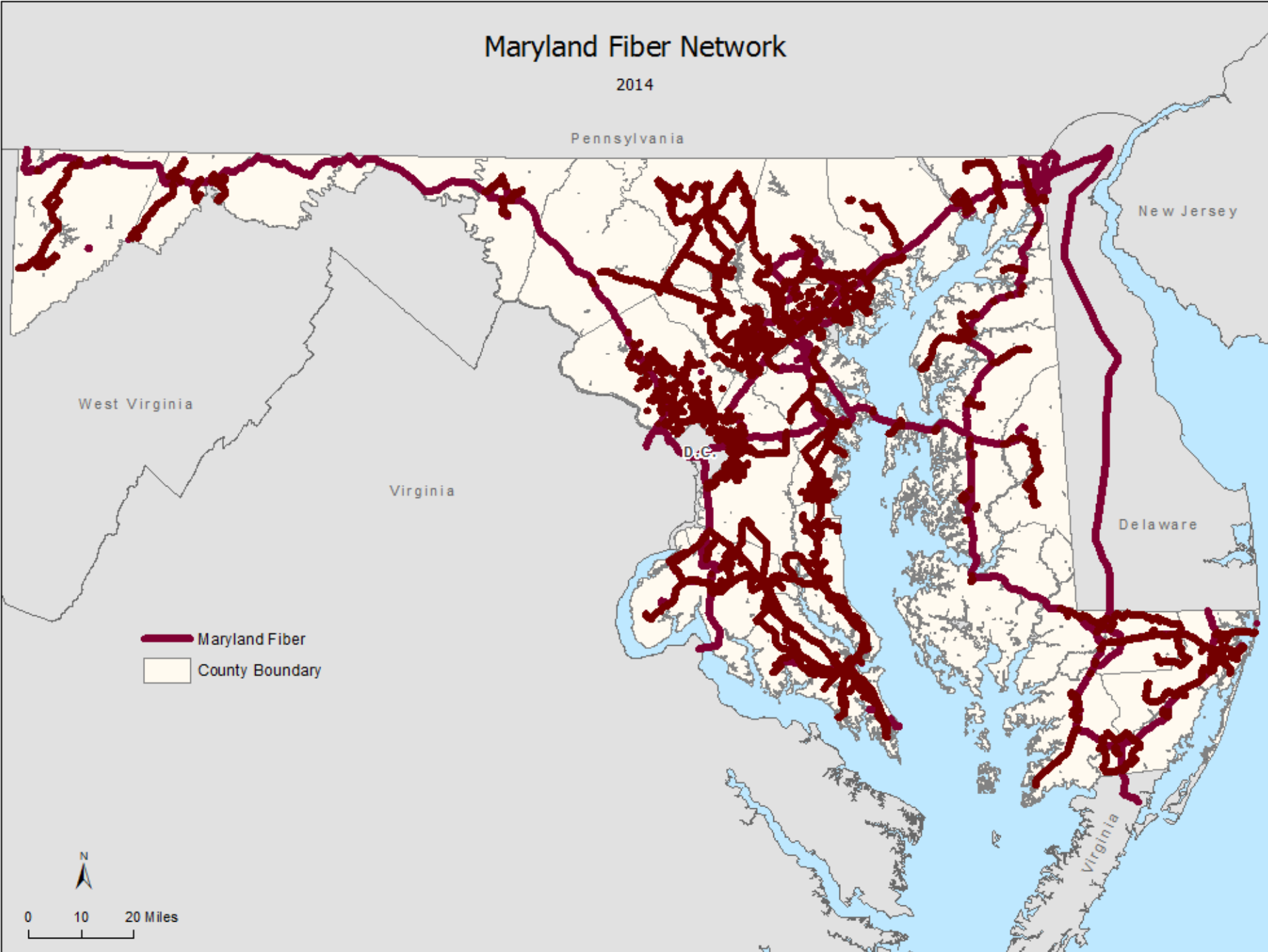
Delaware

D.C.

— Maryland Fiber  
— County Boundary



0 10 20 Miles



# One Maryland Broadband Network

2014

Pennsylvania

New Jersey

West Virginia

Virginia

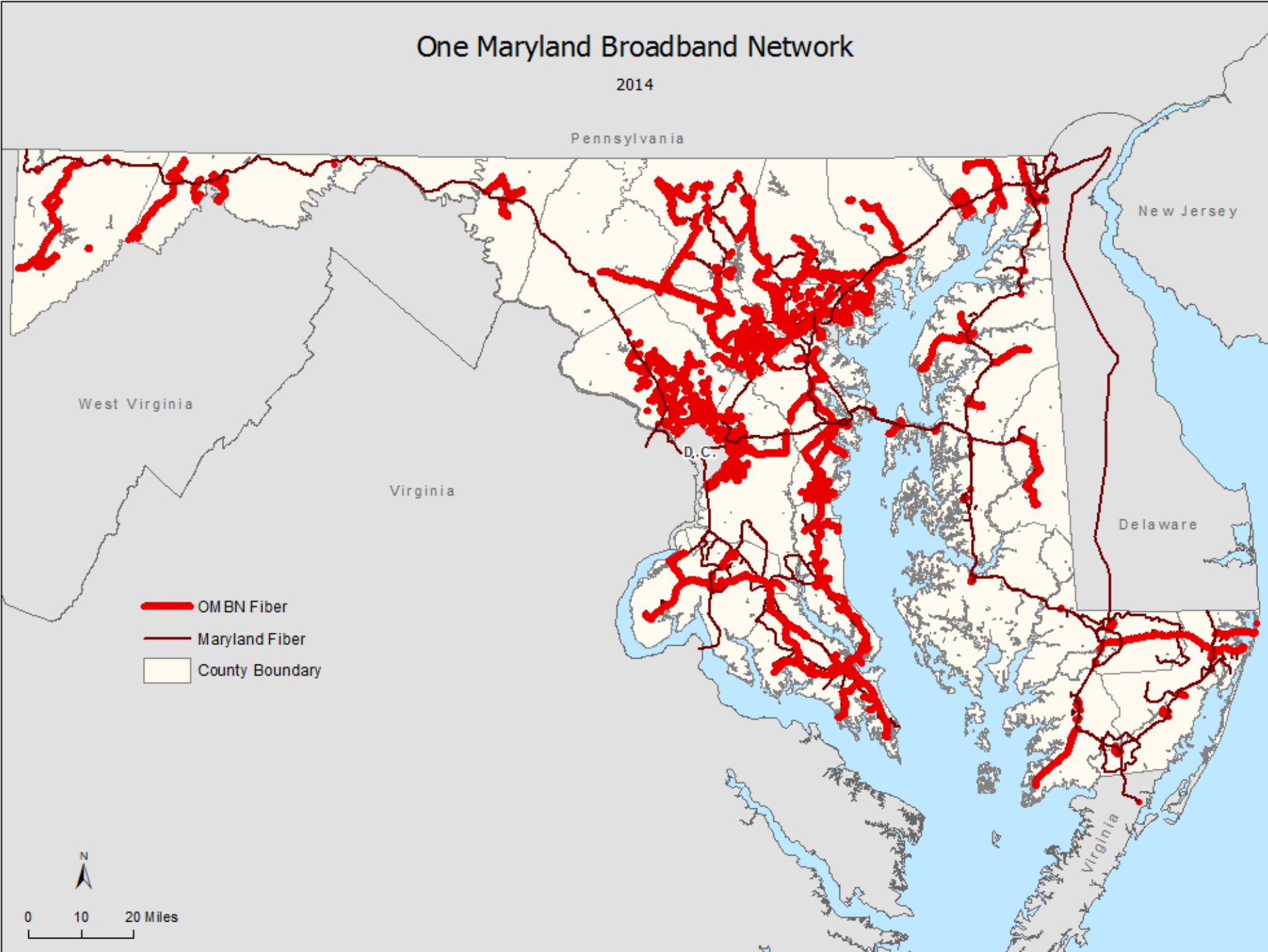
Delaware

D.C.

- OMBN Fiber
- Maryland Fiber
- County Boundary



0 10 20 Miles



# Maryland Broadband Cooperative Fiber Network

2014

Pennsylvania




New Jersey

West Virginia

Virginia

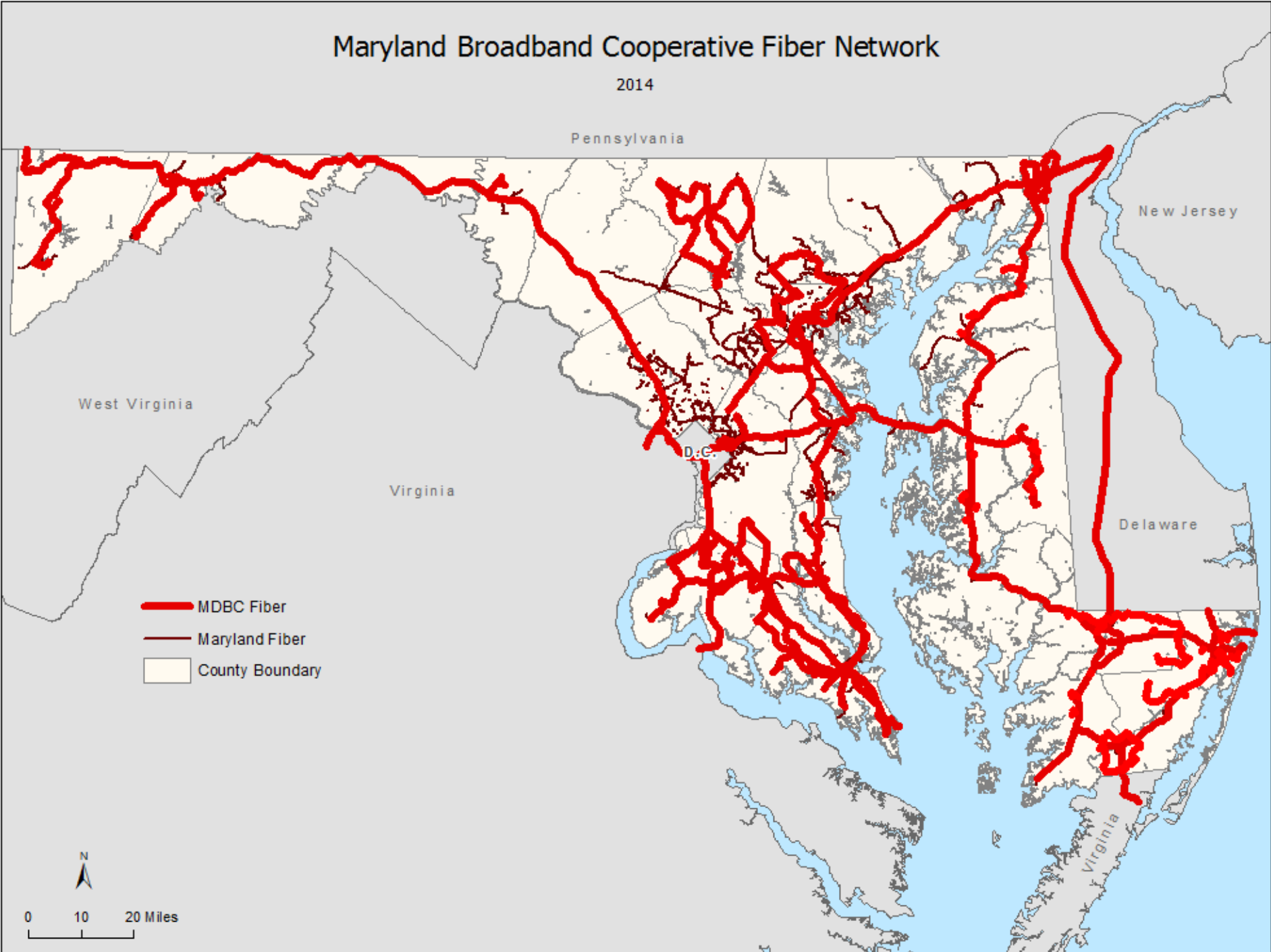
Delaware

D.C.

-  MDBC Fiber
-  Maryland Fiber
-  County Boundary



0 10 20 Miles



# Inter-County Broadband Network

2014

Pennsylvania

New Jersey

West Virginia

Virginia

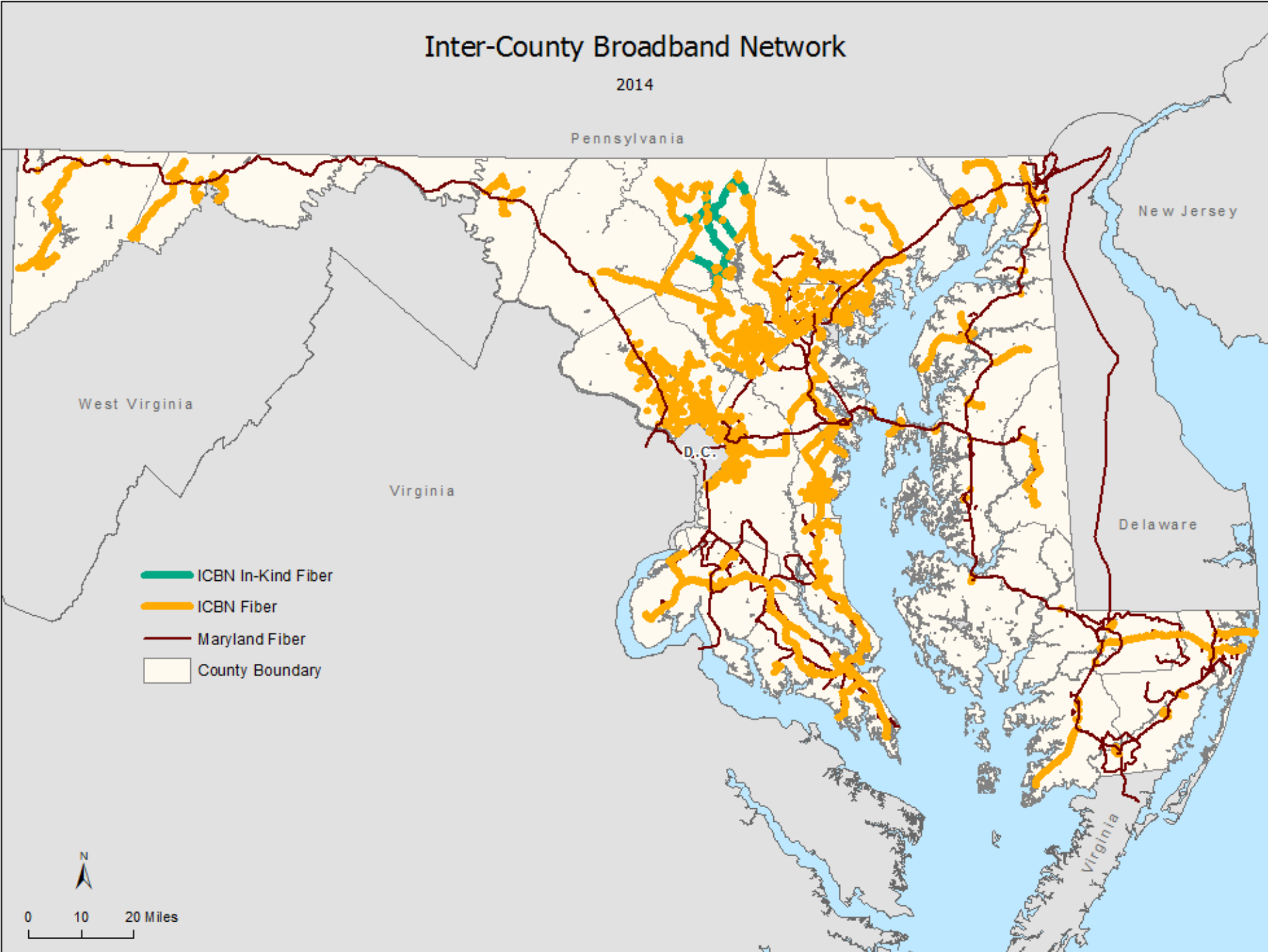
Delaware

D.C.

- ICBN In-Kind Fiber
- ICBN Fiber
- Maryland Fiber
- County Boundary



0 10 20 Miles



# Conclusion

- Broadband mapping is a critical component for both working to reach underserved areas but also preventing unnecessary duplication/competition
- Several states have continued the broadband mapping effort begun by the NTIA. Nearly all of them (who have been successful) have compelled BSPs to participate
  - Passing legislation requiring participation (many forms)
  - Threatening to withhold access to state-owned assets such as rights-of-way
  - Incentive to access state-owned assets such as backbone
- BB mapping in the rural areas generates very little of a competition concern, but will enable the identification of marginally-viable areas that could be served with the right incentives.